

Anderson Intelligence.

BY CLINESCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIII--NO. 28.

--69--

OVERCOATS

By actual count, were---

\$10.00,

8.50,

7.50,

FOR THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and
SATURDAY,

\$5.00 Cash!

Carrying out a business policy to never let broken lots get cold on our hands, we have placed these Overcoats, sixty-nine by actual count, on our counters by themselves, and marked them at a price that will make them move. You will have to come early. They are bargains. Remember, only sixty-nine--\$5.00 cash.

B.O. Evans & Co.

WE ARE THE FEEDERS.

HAVING bought the stock and good will of E. H. Poore & Co. we kindly ask your attention to the fact that we are "The Feeders of the People." Our market is supplied with the very best meats than money can buy--BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, FISH, OYSTERS, CHICKENS, SLICED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON, by the piece or sliced.

Mr. J. C. Kelly has charge of our Fresh Meat Department, and will look after the wants of our customers with the greatest care.

Our Vegetable, Fruit and Grocery Department is presided over by quiet and honest Manie Fant.

In addition to the above we have opened a City Dining Room and Restaurant, where regular meals will be served from 12 to 2. Before and after these hours the Restaurant feature will prevail, where the nicest Fish, Oysters, Birds, Steaks, Hams, &c., can be had at all hours.

Mr. Lyeth has spent the greater part of his life in the Hotel and Restaurant business, and knows how to cater to the appetite of his fellows.

This Store will be run as a High Class Store, where everything will be conducted on strictly legitimate and business principles.

Very respectfully,

BUTLER & LYETH, MANAGERS.

W. L. LYETH, Manager Restaurant.
M. L. FANT, Manager Grocery Department.
J. C. KELLY, Manager of Market.
F. M. BUTLER, Book Number.

G. F. TOLLY & SON.

The way we are Cutting Prices on Furniture will be a revelation in Furniture Selling.

The rush of Christmas trade is almost upon us, and the room now taken up by large quantities of Furniture is absolutely necessary to the display of our--

HOLIDAY GOODS.

To make a prompt and effective clearance of this surplus stock, we have made a remorseless use of the knife in--

CUTTING PRICES.

Will you be one of the lucky ones to share in the Big Bargain Feast we will spread before you the next few days?

The largest stock of Furniture in South Carolina, and at prices at retail below what the little fellows pay wholesale. So come along and get your Furniture and have money left for Christmas.

All prices below everybody else's price.

G. F. TOLLY & SON,

The Leaders and Money Savers for You.

STATE NEWS.

It is stated that Senator McLaurin, who has been ill in Washington of typhoid fever, is on the road to recovery.

Dr. W. M. Grier, president of Erskine college, has been given a rest for a while on account of his health. His physicians say he needs complete rest for awhile.

Spartanburg does not allow the railroads to blow their whistles within the corporate limits of the city. Two engineers have been fined \$20 each for violation of the act.

Greenwood city bonds to the amount of \$40,000 have been taken by Jones & Company, of New York. The money will be used to erect water works and an electric light plant.

J. C. Younger, of Abbeville, raised 65 good hogs this year. He raised two extra fine hogs at home which weighed 1,200 pounds net. They were only eleven months old.

The cotton exchange in Spartanburg has retired from business. The city council placed on all the bucket shops a license of \$500, and the exchange retired from the field in consequence.

One man was killed and two others fatally injured by a boiler explosion at Townsend's woodyard in Charleston. Buildings in the vicinity were badly shaken and valuable property destroyed.

Drayton Jones, the 13-year-old son of Policeman Jones of Sumter, had one of his hands blown to pieces by the explosion of a cannon cracker which he was holding in his hand. The little fellow will have to carry his arm in a sling for several weeks.

The city council of Charleston has agreed to appropriate annually the sum of \$1,500 for the maintenance of five scholarships in the South Carolina Military academy, on condition that the State Legislature continues its appropriation of \$20,000 a year.

At Orangeburg a negro boy met death in a rather peculiar way. He improvised a Christmas cannon out of a big ole pump, and having filled it with powder, he held it in his hand and touched it off. The explosion of the powder drove the pump through the boy's body and produced instant death.

Mr. B. L. Abney, who has for several years been assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway, has been promoted to division counsel to succeed the late Judge Cochran. He is still a young man, but already recognized as an able attorney. His jurisdiction extends over the State of South Carolina.

Mr. L. P. Funderburk, who lives several miles southwest of town, has a half Jersey cow from which he has sold during the past twelve months 310 pounds of butter, averaging 13 1/2 cents per pound, making a total of \$42.62 he has realized from the sale of butter during the year. In addition Mr. F. has supplied his own table with butter.

No arrests have been made yet for the \$10,000 robbery of the express office at Columbia. Assistant General Superintendent Levy says the robbery was committed by one of seven employees in the office but he does not want any reflections cast on the six innocent ones, but he expects to have his hands on the thief before he leaves Columbia.

Isham Kirby, an operative at Clifton No. 3 cotton mill, near Spartanburg, was run over by an engine and killed Christmas day. He was leading his cow out to graze and attempted to pass over the track just as a passenger train came by. The engine struck him and his remains were horribly mangled. He leaves a widow and several children.

Joe Jenkins, a Negro who was arrested in Columbia on Tuesday on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, turned out to be a regularly commissioned dispensary constable, whom Governor Ellerbe explained, had been employed to do detective work in the country. Jenkins has since been dismissed from the service.

Henry Speed and Sam Wilbanks, two young white men of Oconee County, got into a difficulty at a Christmas tree on Christmas Eve night and Speed was killed by Wilbanks. Speed received an ugly gash in the throat and was then shot in the left side, from which he died immediately. The coroner's inquest failed to throw much light on the unfortunate affair. Wilbanks surrendered to the sheriff.

Dr. Hext M. Perry has in his possession a very valuable and interesting antique which he has lately added to his collection. It is a Stradivarius violin, said to have been made in the year 1700. Dr. Perry secured the violin in Charleston some time ago and he has been able to trace its history back for nearly a hundred years. Among Dr. Perry's relics, he prizes very highly a watch once owned by his grandfather and which had been in the family for ninety eight years when it was bequeathed to the present owner over thirty years ago.

A very serious accident occurred on the Pickens and Easley railroad last week at the rock out near the Ariall place. Two men were blasting and had put a keg of powder in a hole to tear up the rock, but when fire was applied to make the explosion it did not go off; and the men were taking the powder from the hole, when from some cause it exploded, blowing a white man about ten feet, but he was not hurt very much, but a negro who was working with him was badly torn up about the breast. The negro is still alive at this writing, but his recovery is very uncertain.

What Clemson Cost the State Last Year.

COLUMBIA, December 28.—The annual reports of the officers of Clemson College have been received. The reports are very long, and it is unfortunate that all of the valuable material submitted cannot be given publicity. The report of Col. Simpson, chairman of the board of trustees, together with the summarized statement of the receipts and expenditures, are given, as being of most importance, and later on more of the information may be used.

President Hartzog makes a detailed report of the work being done. The College, he says, had enrolled at the beginning of the year 337 students; there are now 303 students enrolled; and during the year 1897 there have been 387 students enrolled, of which number 12 have been from other States. President Hartzog says that it was thought the sickness at the College might have affected the attendance, but the number of students is even larger than usual.

Chairman Simpson, in his report to the General Assembly, says:

"The report of President Hartzog, which is hereto attached, is so full and explanatory of all matters of general interest we do not deem it necessary to make any extended report. We ask a careful consideration of the reports of the president and of the heads of the departments, the secretary and treasurer, and of J. P. Smith, secretary of the fertilizer department."

"At the annual meeting of the board of trustees in 1896 a plan for the reorganization of the College was adopted. This plan divides the College into five departments, with necessary subdivisions. It was not practicable at the time to change the system of bookkeeping, so as to show the cost of the departments and divisions separately, only the cost of the different departments. Hereafter a system of books will be kept so as to show an itemized statement of the expenses of each division, and the total cost of each department, as well as an itemized statement of every other amount of money expended during the year. The itemized statement accompanying the treasurer's report, necessarily for this year, is not so divided."

"The treasurer's report, shows the total amount expended by each department. Much of this was for plant and permanent improvements."

"The health of the College is good. The outbreak of sickness last June was much regretted, but everything has been done to obviate, if possible, any recurrence of the trouble. The College and all of its departments are now, with a few minor exceptions, practically equipped, at least for the present, but additions will have to be made from time to time, as the knowledge of the sciences and their application to practical purposes increase."

"The cost of maintaining an agricultural and mechanical college must not be compared with the cost of a literary college. The expense of such an institution is large and the only way to determine whether the amount expended at Clemson is too large or too small is to compare it with the cost of other similar institutions. Such a comparison will show that the appropriation to Clemson is below that of almost any institution of like character."

"The amounts heretofore appropriated, we confidently believe, have been wisely and profitably expended. This belief on our part has been endorsed by everyone who has taken the trouble to visit the College and inspect its workings, and we respectfully request your honorable bodies in person to visit the College and judge for yourselves of its necessities. It was claimed by some that there was a mistake in the amount appropriated. The College in 1894 of \$10,000. This has been refunded to the State Treasurer during the year."

"By resolution of the board of trustees was required to pay from the College appropriation the annual installment due on the Lee lands. One installment was paid last January and the next will be paid next January, which will be the last payment."

"The fertilizer department is economically and satisfactorily managed by J. P. Smith, the efficient secretary of this department. Farmers' institutes were held in as many places as practicable. We are pleased to report that they are growing in popularity. The change in the vacation from winter to summer will enable the College force to do more work in this direction in the future, at a time that will best suit the people generally, and that will not interfere with the College work."

The summarized financial statement will be of special interest. It shows how much money Clemson College receives, and how it is spent. The first of the statements is of Clemson College proper, and is as follows:

Receipts for the year 1897, ending December 31, 1897:	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 474.40
Interest on Clemson bequest.....	3,512.36
Land scrip fund.....	5,754.00
Cash from insurance on barn.....	3,000.00
Tuition fees.....	810.00
Rents.....	282.50
Electric plant.....	140.58
Chemical laboratory.....	14.57
Teams and teamsters.....	74.07
Dairy.....	1,208.16
Mechanical department.....	231.55
Farm products.....	399.79
Veterinary division.....	8.38
Police magistrate.....	24.00
Convict division.....	76.65
Experimental station.....	30.15
Miscellaneous.....	19.40
Clerical errors.....	3.90
Privilege tax.....	\$ 90,000.00
Less expenses for:	
Utilizer department and col-	
lection.....	\$ 6,546.71
Refund, State.....	
Treas. error, 10,000.00	
Leo land.....	1,955.00
	—\$18,551.71
	\$ 72,008.20
	\$ 53,057.62

To balance.....	\$ 3,774.56
Expense account.....	
Salaries.....	\$ 8,468.38
Mechanical department.....	8,792.40
Electric plant.....	2,750.50
Dairy.....	6,855.75
Agricultural department.....	1,062.75
Veterinary department.....	835.75
Botanical.....	361.83
Convicts.....	906.03
Office.....	1,089.44
Travel.....	1,015.05
Repairs and construction.....	1,493.81
Furniture.....	7,111.81
Heat and water.....	791.56
Military department.....	2,641.33
Library.....	377.21
Mathematical department.....	281.41
Dike.....	203.63
Geological division.....	324.61
Cadet labor.....	374.90
Farmers' institutes.....	3,392.84
Physical division.....	673.66
Insurance.....	740.91
Campus exchange.....	1,979.76
Cadet exchange.....	121.17
Miscellaneous labor.....	200.00
Unclassified accounts.....	871.01
	595.90
	\$ 58,067.62

Balance.....\$ 3,774.56
Clemson College's authorities also have the management and handling of the Morrill fund, which is given by the Federal government for experimental work and agricultural instruction. This fund for the past year has been expended as follows:

MORRILL FUND STATEMENT.	
Balance on hand, 1896.....	\$ 3,375
Annual cash instalment.....	11,000.00
	\$ 14,375
Available of year ending June 30.....	\$ 11,033.75
Disbursements.....	
Agriculture—salaries.....	\$ 616.12
Mechanic arts—salaries.....	3,165.57
Mechanic arts—apparatus.....	6.50
Mechanic arts—material.....	106.58
English language—salaries.....	1,391.62
Bath—salaries.....	1,090.03
Physical science—salaries.....	2,546.70
Physical science—apparatus.....	339.26
Physical science—books.....	8.75
Physical science—materials.....	145.49
Economic science—salaries.....	950.00
	\$ 88.85
	\$ 10,944.90

As suggested, it would be a capital idea for the members of the General Assembly to visit Clemson College, and some of the holidays the Legislature will take night well be devoted to this trip.—*News and Courier.*

The Coming Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 2.—Next week this time the hotels and boarding houses of Columbia will be thronged with members of the General Assembly and those connected with that institution. In about a week's time the flags will be hoisted up over the Senate and House chambers, signalling that the law-makers of Carolina have assembled to make the laws for their State. There will be but few new faces in either branch. The Senate will have a good many more new members than the House. This curious condition has been brought about by the creation of new Counties and not by deaths or resignations. In the Senate there will be Col. Robert Aldrich, from old Barnwell; Senator McIlhenny, for Dorchester; Senator Jeffries, for Cherokee; and Senator Waller, for Greenwood. Mr. Hydriek, who takes the place of Mr. Miles, of Spartanburg, and Mr. Johnson, of York, are about the only new members on the House side.

The dispensary, finances, and the general County government laws will be the chief issues. About all the vital legislation can be embraced under these heads. Some one will, no doubt, introduce a bill against football and maybe some Legislator will have an anti-train-whistle bill. All of these sort of measures are to be expected and the funniest part of it is that these ludicrous bills often pass the House, only to be slaughtered on the Senate side.

If there is any one who can foretell at this time what will happen in dispensary legislation he is a prophet. The administration, the B. R. Tillman, the board of control, the sub-dispensary and kindred influences will be to let the dispensary law stand just as it is. The dispensary law is by these influences regarded as "the best solution of the liquor problem," and if the status quo cannot be retained, then and then only it is proposed to trim the law so as to bring it within the scope of a police regulation.

The General Assembly will have to give serious consideration to the financial condition of the State. The tax levy does not promise to be any lower than at present, and if running business on a cash basis is to be practiced the levy will have to be larger, counting the sources of revenue the same as at present. The State has not borrowed any money this year, but, as usual, has used portions of the money just collected, which is to be appropriated by the coming General Assembly. In addition to this way of tiding over, the State has overdrawn its accounts at several of its depositories. No interest was paid on these overdrafts.

The General Assembly will find it exceedingly difficult to cut down any of the expenses for the successful conduct of the State government—a short session will be the largest saving. There will be an effort made to abolish the office of phosphate inspector, and do away with the expenses incident to that office. Some alleged friend of the cotton mill laborer will very likely introduce a bill for the supposed benefit of the laboring classes. It has been a noticeable fact that these measures have generally come from members who know but little about the actual conditions. At the last session of the present Assembly thousands and thousands of operators petitioned that matters be left alone so far as they were concerned, that they wanted no legislation, and that what was supposed to be in their interest by tampering with labor laws would operate to their detriment. The fact of the matter is the mill labor in South Carolina is very well satisfied, and is saving money—which is

very much more than a good many others are doing.

No new candidates have developed in any of the Judgeship elections. The only contests promised are in the circuits in which Judge Benet and Judge Witherspoon preside. Judge Witherspoon will not be a candidate for re-election.—*News and Courier.*

A Big Railroad Deal.

The Atlantic Coast Line has bought the Charleston and Western Carolina system and will, it is understood, take control of the property at once. A rumor to that effect came out of New York yesterday morning, and the *News and Courier* set to work at once to verify it. A dispatch sent to the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Line system in Wilmington brought forth the response: "Your information is correct."

The deal will be news to many people in Charleston, among them being a number of railroad men. Everybody knew that Messrs. Thomas and Ryan did not mean to hold on to their Charleston and Western Carolina lines, but just what they did propose to do with them has been a mooted question for many a month. The average railroad man, when appealed to on the subject, was accustomed to predict that sooner or later the property would fall into the hands of the Southern system, even provided it were not true that Messrs. Thomas and Ryan were silent representatives of that corporation all alone. No one who was at all well informed on traffic affairs believed Mr. Ryan's often-repeated assertion that the property had been bought for operation and as an investment. In the very nature of the case the Charleston and Western Carolina system had to consolidate with some other company—as an individual system it occupied an anomalous position. Its business was strictly local, and the only hope of rendering it profitable lay in having one or another of the big systems touching it take it up as a feeder.

Now that the deal is an accomplished fact, it seems perfectly natural that the Atlantic Coast Line should be the company to absorb the Thomas and Ryan lines. The Coast Line has been in the absorbing business for some years. The policy of its management has been one of acquisition wherever opportunity offered. The system has long wanted a direct inlet to Georgia, and the traffic originating in the southwest, while this purchase also puts it into the heart of a territory in which it has never before competed for business actively—the western part of this State.

This deal will unquestionably add greatly to the Atlantic Coast Line's prestige as a factor in the traffic affairs of this section of the country. While there is now no direct connection between its old and new lines, one may be easily made at more than one point. The close relations existing between the Plant system and the Atlantic Coast Line might readily convert the Charleston and Savannah arrangement, similar to that which was commonly supposed to be in process of perfection between the Plant system and the Charleston and Western Carolina Company. The Coast Line has a branch which touches Denmark, a point little removed from the route of the old Port Royal and Augusta road. The same company has for several years had more or less interest in the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens. In these and other ways closer relations may be brought about between the parts of the Coast Line as it was and the Coast Line as it is.

Last night the *News and Courier* had its Spartanburg correspondent call upon Mr. John B. Cleveland, president of the Charleston and Western Carolina system. Mr. Cleveland had retired for the night, and consequently could not be seen, but his son said his father had heard the rumor of the sale of the road, and had telegraphed to New York for information on the subject. The dispatch from Wilmington referred to above, however, leaves no doubt that the ownership of the property has been changed.

The people of this city will, of course, hope to see the Coast Line convert its new branches into direct feeders to Charleston. The Charleston and Western Carolina could, if rightly handled, be made very valuable to this port and city, and in order to operate it in another way the new management would have to go out of its way to slight Charleston's commercial interests.

The Charleston and Western Carolina Company has a total mileage of 339.15 miles, 112 of which extend from Port Royal, S. C., to Augusta, Ga.; 133 from Augusta to Spartanburg, S. C.; 57.75 from McCormick to Anderson, S. C.; and 36.30 from Laurens to Greenville, S. C. The road was practically owned by Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, of New York. J. B. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, S. C., was the president. It was capitalized for \$1,200,000.—*News and Courier.*

J. J. Kelly, of New York, appeared at a police court a few days since attired in trousers cut out of window curtains and sewed up with nails. Kelly went to sleep in a dive and when he awoke he had no clothing, but the curtains and some nails, coupled with his ingenuity, soon produced an attire that enabled him at last to tell his tale of woe to the guardians of the public peace.

"There is an old woman," says a London paper, "who has a milk stand in St. James's Park, who has stood at it for sixty-three years. Her mother kept it before her, and her grandmother before that, the latter having been in possession for seventy-two years."

The Jackson Cotton Again.

The famous Jackson lintless cotton, discovered in Africa and exploited in Atlanta, is a truly remarkable plant, in that so widely differing accounts are given of it. After it had been credited with the quality of producing four bales to the acre as a regular crop, with a large margin for sprouts, and proclaimed as a perfect bonanza for the Southern farmers, we reprinted a few weeks ago the judgment of two or three experts that it did not amount to anything, and was nothing new besides—a farmer in Arkansas offering to sell the seed of identically the same variety at the price of a few cents a pound to all applicants.

In these circumstances we appealed to the Atlanta papers to investigate the plant in cold blood, and publish the plain truth about it, so that the cotton farmers throughout the South could know exactly what to expect of it, and to regulate their plans for the future accordingly. The first response we have seen to this appeal is made by the *Atlanta Journal*, and is of the character of the first exciting accounts given of the newcomer. "It will be a source of gratification," says the *Journal*, "that the cotton is to be planted near Atlanta again, as it was said at one time that the entire crop of seed would be sold to the Chilian government, in which case it would have gone out of reach of the Southern planters," and they would have been unable to obtain a supply of the seed, "which is destined to revolutionize cotton growing in the South."

Dr. Meyer, an eminent and wealthy citizen of New Jersey, it is explained, has furnished the money for the purchase of the entire output of the seed of this wonderful cotton, and his agents, Mr. W. T. Forbes and Mr. T. W. Beardsley, are engaged in Atlanta making arrangements for cultivating another crop of it next year.

Of the cotton itself the *Journal* reaffirms, with all qualification, that it is "truly one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century," as it has been "conclusively proved that it outstrips all other varieties ever planted in the South," both in respect of "yield" and of the quality of the staple. On a piece of "very ordinary land" it grew from nine to eleven feet the past season, "and kept green and growing until frost." It "stood a protracted drought during the hottest part of the season," and its rich foliage was "fresh and green" when fields of the common cotton were "brown and bare of leafage." It bears fruit "from the ground up," and there is "no limit to its fruitage except frost."

The bolls, as heretofore noted, are formed on the leaf stalk, in clusters of three to five, close to the main stalk, "so that it has no liabs," and it may be planted on "rich ground, as close as six inches apart in the row, without causing shedding. Its tropical nature makes it "one of the hardest of field crops so far as heat and drought are concerned." "A hundred bolls and upwards may be counted on the stalks still standing in the fields," and it will produce between three and four bales to the acre. "Its fibre rivals in fineness and strength the celebrated sea island varieties, measuring by the most careful measurements from one and a fourth to one and a half inches in length." The lint is "as fine and as glossy as merino wool, which it resembles in texture," and a tyro in cotton knowledge "could tell a sample of it from a sample of common cotton in the dark." The purchasers of the seed, it is added, have organized themselves into a company, with their principal offices in Atlanta, and "some very wealthy men are connected with it." Besides the planting in Georgia, some of the seed will be planted in Alabama and west of the Mississippi, and it is the purpose of the company to give it the cotton growing trials in the principal cotton growing sections of the South, "so as to completely prove its claims to supremacy over other varieties grown."

All this is interesting, of course, and particularly so, as coming from so responsible a paper as the *Journal*, which is familiar with cotton and cotton growing in general, and is in a position to have seen the new crop in all stages of its growth, and to have handled its product.

The *Journal*, moreover, knows all that has been said by the "experts" in its representation of the new plant, and its present statements are made in view of their assertions and in answer to them. One particular fact mentioned by that paper appears to us to have peculiar significance, and it is one about which there cannot well be any dispute or doubt, and which is of itself conclusive as to the fine "quality" and consequent value of the new cotton. It is that "the first bale sold for ten cents a pound in the open market a few weeks ago." This is nearly double the price of other "upland" cotton at the same time, and if the lintless cotton will do no more than produce as much fibre per acre as the familiar varieties, but of double value, it certainly has large merits, and we shall hear a great deal more of it hereafter.—*News and Courier.*

The city of Atlanta, Ga., has adopted the plan of receiving its payment for taxes in instalments. Under this the taxpayer may deposit with the city treasurer one-fourth of his tax assessment in April, one-fourth in July and the remainder in October. The system is said to work well, the city never having received its taxes so promptly as under this arrangement. It is found to be an advantage to the taxpayers, who generally prefer this method, and it is a saving to the city by enabling it to meet its own payments without resorting to the borrowing of money in anticipation of taxes, and the consequent payment of interest on the same.